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CORRUPTION OF TAMMANY

James Creelman Tells of Last Interview With Mayor Gaynor in Which He Tells of Murphy's Attempt to Bribe Waldo.

New York, Sept. 11.—James Creelman, the last man to talk with Mayor Gaynor before he sailed aboard the Baltic last Thursday, told today of his remarkable interview with the mayor, who at that time realized the precarious conditions of his health.

"It was one of the most moving experiences of my life," said Mr. Creelman today, in speaking of his last conversation with the man under whom he had served as president of the civil service commission and whose intimate he had been for years. "I felt," he said, "while I talked with the mayor, that he was a dying man, and I said so to one or two intimate friends when I returned."

"He told me frankly that one lung was then entirely out of commission, although he had the free use of his other lung. In a feeble voice he said that he had been in an almost continuous fit of vomiting for about seven hours and that he believed that the bullet which had paralyzed one side of his throat had slowly traveled down to the lung and was pressing upon some nerve there."

"Because of the political situation in New York he begged me not to give the public any hint of his real physical condition."

"For the first time since I saw him prostrated after the attempted assassination three years ago, his usually bright gray eyes were dull with a dullness that words can hardly express. The muscles of his face were relaxed so that the flesh hung down. So greatly was his face changed that I hardly knew him when I saw him aboard the steamer. His lips were white. His hands and knees trembled constantly. His form was bent and he breathed with obvious difficulty."

"On the Baltic I asked whether he believed he was in danger of death. He slowly shook his head and said he did not know what to think. His doctor had given him every reason to believe that his life was safe, but that he did not believe he could go on much longer, if the coughing fits produced by the injuries made by the bullet continued."

"Wanted to Live to Finish Work."

"I am not afraid to die," he said, "but I don't want to die now, of all times, because I feel that the great work I have undertaken is not finished."

"I asked him whether it was true that Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, had some time ago sent word to him that unless he dismissed Police Commissioner Waldo his name would not be considered for mayor again."

"Yes," he said, "it is true. I received that message several times, and of course I paid no attention to it whatever. I have known for a long time that the Murphy crowd did not want to renominate me and that they would not renominate me unless general public opinion forced them to do it. Perhaps I ought not to blame them for feeling as they did about it. I was not their kind of a man. I was not their kind of a mayor. They were not able to get anything out of me in the way of contracts or appointments and that is all they ever think about. They care nothing at all about the people."

"Tammany Tried to Bribe Waldo."

"The mayor had a fit of trembling for a few minutes and his face was distorted by pain."

"Do you know, Creelman," he said, "that (naming one of the most powerful of the Tammany leaders) once actually attempted to corrupt Commissioner Waldo? He got Waldo in a room and there and then attempted to buy protection for gambling houses. Why, he even tried to buy protection for the gambling drive of Rosenthal, the scoundrel, whose murder was procured by Lieutenant Becker."

"You ought to make that public," I suggested.

"I will when I come back," he said in a weak whisper. "I will tell the whole damnable story. I propose to strip the Tammany gang bare, but just now I must fight for physical strength to do the work. When the campaign really opens in New York I will show the people just what Murphy and Tammany means. It is too

HARRY ORCHARD ASKS FOR A PARDON

Boise, Ida., Sept. 11.—Declaring that he cannot be pictured by other people in any blacker terms than he pictures himself, Harry Orchard, self-confessed murderer and famous prisoner in the Idaho state penitentiary here, now seeking a pardon, in a published statement asserts his right to make application for leniency from the board. He believes that if liberated he will be a model citizen and no harm can be done. Orchard placed the bomb at the gate of former Governor Frank Steunenberg in Caldwell in this state, so that by opening the gate the ex-chief executive was blown to pieces. He said he committed the act under the instruction of officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who wanted to "get" Steunenberg because of his activities in the north Idaho mining troubles.

Text of Statement

Orchard's statement follows: "I cannot be pictured in any blacker terms than I picture myself, nor have I anything in the world to offer in my behalf for the awful crimes I committed. When I was first arrested and charged with the assassination of Governor Steunenberg and locked up in jail, I was the first time I had ever been arrested, and the awful sense of a guilty conscience and my lost condition laid hold of me in a way that I can hardly describe."

"When I was given my evidence and the state was through with me, then came my trial, that had been continued from time to time at the request of the state. There was a plea of not guilty entered when I was indicted, as I made no plea. But could not see how I could plead not guilty to a crime that I was guilty of and had told to the world, so I asked to withdraw this plea and have the opportunity to plead guilty, although I did this against the wishes of the principal prosecutor in the cases that I was tried, also my attorney and closest friends."

"When I received the death sentence I insisted on it being carried out, as the judge who sentenced me recommended that my sentence be commuted to life. I felt that I wanted to pay the penalty, as I knew in what contempt I was held, and I had been denounced from the street corner to the pulpit of the churches in some cases, and I knew that I had made all the earthly restitution with my power for my awful past, and I felt that I had met the requirements of God, and was ready to stand before the judge of all the world."

"And as my friends that believed in me pleaded with me not to insist on the full penalty being carried out, and to sign a petition for commutation of sentence, and some of them had been telling me the story of the cross that I was not doing right in the matter. I became somewhat confused as to just the right thing to do. That was the only thing that led me to consider, although I never really consented to a commutation of sentence. I am sure now that I was wrong in only being prepared to live and die, the little light that seemed so dim at first is growing a little brighter as the years have rolled by."

"After I knew they were going to commute my sentence to life, then I tried to get them to make it some term of years, so I might see the end of it some time, but they all told me that with the exception of one man on the prosecution, that they would stand by me, and in a few years at the most they would come to my aid and help me get a pardon. So, after being here for nearly eight years and with the remembrance of all these promises in mind from these influential men and with the offer of several hundred dollars from the governor's close relatives, the Metropolitan Church association, of the free will, took up the matter of the pardon, and I gave them the names of a lot of people, some associated with the prosecution, but told them to get their opinion before they went ahead, and they made the application for my pardon."

OREGON METAL PRODUCTION

Washington, Sept. 12.—The value of mine output of gold, silver, copper, and lead, in Oregon, in 1912, according to Charles G. Yale, of the United States Geological survey, was \$849,886, against \$669,016 in 1911. The total yield of gold was \$776,641, an increase of \$1,634 over the 1911 production. Of the gold output, 946 came from placers. There was an increase in production from hydraulic mining of \$38,131, but there was a small decrease in the yield from drift and surface mines. About 50 per cent of the placer gold recovered came from mines in Josephine and Jackson counties. The gold recovered from deep mines amounted to 28,102.21 fine ounces, valued at \$580,945, of which 27,277.97 ounces was derived from siliceous ores, 616.40 ounces from copper ore, and 208.84 ounces from lead ores.

The southwestern counties of Oregon (Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Lane), which form an extension of the California production of \$217,555 in gold, and of \$10,343 in silver. In the latter, Oregon comprising Baker, Crook, Grant, Malheur, and Wheeler counties, reported a gold production of \$552,476, of which Baker county contributed \$484,041, or 87.5 per cent.

The silver production of Oregon was 57,081 fine ounces, valued at \$25,105, compared with 45,221 ounces valued at \$23,967, in 1911. Of the 1912 production, 19,401 ounces came from placers, 44,018 ounces from siliceous ores, 10,565 ounces from copper ores, and 567 ounces from lead ores.

The copper production increased in Oregon from 93,136 pounds, valued at \$11,642 in 1911, to 260,429 pounds valued at \$42,971, in 1912. All the copper except 6,949 pounds was derived from ores mined in Josephine county.

The production of lead in Oregon in 1912 was 38,317 pounds, valued at \$1749. The output came from a small quantity of lead ore mined in Jackson county and from concentrates shipped from Lane county.

There were 210 producers of gold, silver, copper or lead in 1912, com-

pared with 176 in 1911. Of the 210 producers, 54 were deep mines and 156 were placers. Of the placers, 102 were hydraulic mines, 8 drift mines and 46 surface or sluicing mines. There was no recovery of gold by dredging reported in 1912. The total quantity of ore sold or treated in 1912 amounted to 90,945 tons, which was 7613 tons less than in 1911. The average recovery from siliceous ores in gold and silver increased from \$5.033 in 1911 to \$6.84 in 1912. The recovery of gold and silver from copper ores increased from \$3.323 to \$4.21 a ton. Though the ore sold or treated in 1912 was less than in 1911, the value of the gold recovered from deep mines was \$115,812 greater than in 1911 and the average recovery in gold and silver from ore, increased from \$4.90 a ton in 1911 to \$6.76 a ton in 1912.

FOR THE QUEEN OF AUTUMN SHOW

The Queen of Autumn committee, consisting of E. F. Misch, chairman, Carl Allison, Joseph Goss and W. G. Van Dyke, Jr., will have ballot boxes in the various stores in time for the contest to begin Saturday morning. The polls will close Tuesday, September 23, at 10 p. m. According to present plans, most of the ballot boxes will be placed in drug stores as those places are open later than other business houses.

ORE DEPOSITS OF KIRWIN, WYO.

Washington, Sept. 12.—A brief report on the ore deposits of Kirwin, Wyoming, by D. F. Hewett, of the United States Geological Survey, has just been printed. Considerable mining activity, mostly in search of gold, has characterized the district since the first ore discovery in 1892 by W. L. Kirwin, but the town of Kirwin is now abandoned, and little or no work is being done in the district at the present time.

The region in which Kirwin lies is difficult of access, and owing to its scanty natural resources there appears to be little reason for anticipating better transportation facilities in the near future. From what is to be seen in the district Mr. Hewett thinks it unlikely that exploration will reveal masses of low-grade ore large enough to warrant the installation of elaborate milling plants. The only ores that have thus far produced are of medium or high grade, but in quantities too small to warrant costly equipment or operation on a large scale.

Mining, however, is full of uncertainties, and it would be unsafe on the basis of the brief examination made to predict that none of the Kirwin deposits will ever prove to be important.

FIGHT OVER THE MARSHALSHIP

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The department of justice is deep in the consideration of the marshalship tangle in Utah. The department is considering the various applications for the place and their indorsement, but the officials of the department decline to indicate whether or not they have any preference in a choice for the office.

Assistant United States Attorney General Graham, a shrewd Pennsylvania politician, who has charge of investigation of the indorsements of candidates for appointments under the department of justice, said today for publication:

"The Utah marshalship is still under consideration in the department. No definite conclusion has been reached. There is no certainty when the matter will be determined. We have a large number of cases under consideration and each one must have careful attention and considerable care bestowed on it before we can act."

"The Utah marshalship is a particularly complicated case and we will not decide it without giving the claims of all candidates and their supporters full consideration. No one in the department has decided what will be done in this case and may not for some time, although like any unsettled matter, a decision may be reached at any time."

READY FOR NEW POST

Logan, Sept. 11.—N. Alvin Pedersen, who has been appointed head of the English department of the Utah Agricultural college, a position made vacant by the death of Professor Christian Larsen last spring, has completed his studies at Harvard and returned to Utah, preparatory to the opening of school September 23. Professor Pedersen has been on leave of absence from the college one year and took his degree of master of arts at the Cambridge institution this summer. He acted as assistant professor of English at the A. C. for five years previous to his going east to study.

Mr. Pedersen graduated from the University of Utah with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1906 and taught in the latter institution during the summer sessions of 1909 and 1910. He also was critic teacher at the university for two years.

BINDER KILLS CHILD

Montpelier, Sept. 11.—Max, the little 3-year-old son of Henry Dalrymple, had his leg so badly crushed in a binder on the father's ranch south of town yesterday afternoon, that death resulted at 1 o'clock this morning. He was playing "horse" with his brother on the edge of the field, when he suddenly ran in front of the binder.

GRAND JURY IS WANTED

Price, Sept. 11.—Gerrill Jones, county clerk, has a bearing before Justice of the Peace Nelms yesterday on a charge of embezzling county funds, and was discharged, the state failing to make a case against him. The outcome of this case has caused a strong demand for a grand jury investigation into the affairs of Carbon county and such an investigation will probably be held.

CANNERIES ARE RUNNING AT CAPACITY

For seven days the canneries of the state have been running to capacity and one-fifth of the crop has been canned, according to Jake Parker, one of the big canners. It will require about a month longer to can tomatoes to meet the demand.

A fair average crop with quality and flavor good, is the way Mr. Parker describes the yield of this year. Weather conditions are declared to be ideal, and, unless a frost occurs, the canners will enjoy a successful season.

The peach season is at its height with about 50 cars of peaches being shipped from packing houses about Ogden each day. Experts declare that the size and quality are all that can be desired and the general impression among the growers is that the market will grow stronger.

ROADS ARE DAMAGED

IN EMERY COUNTY

Castledale, Sept. 11.—As the climax to a week of intermittent rain, Castledale and vicinity are today suffering from the flood that came Tuesday and Wednesday. Bridges are out, farms inundated, roads ruined and reservoirs broken.

The height of the storm was reached at about noon Tuesday, the foothills sending torrents down into the whole valley hereabout. Several trees were struck by lightning in Orangeville. At about 3 o'clock the Wilberg reservoir, several feet deep and occupying an area of several acres, located just off the Huntington-Castledale road, let loose, the fairly substantial dam proving inadequate for holding back the huge flood. The road was washed out for a couple of hundred yards. All bridges and culverts in the neighborhood were swept away and the fields below covered with water and debris.

Several hundred acres of grain and alfalfa seed were ruined and valuable pasture land covered with rock and gravel.

One of the main bridges between Castledale and Orangeville was washed out and the dam of the Electric Power & Milling company at Orangeville was again taken out, the twin cities, Orangeville and Castledale, being left in darkness.

REGISTRATION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL

With an exceedingly large enrollment now, other students registering daily and more still to come, Principal Henry Peterson of the Ogden High school, and Superintendent J. M. Mills believe the registration will reach the 700 mark. For two days the classes have been at work as though school had been conducted for a month.

Although not many have registered in the special classes planned for persons of all ages, a few have reported and the principal has received inquiries from many. He believes the new features of the school will be great successes.

SCHOOLS SHOW GAIN

Provo, Sept. 11.—The city schools opened today with an enrollment of 1764 in the grades and 169 in the high school. The enrollment is 212 above the first day's enrollment last year, and is under 60 per cent of the school population, which is 3205. The enrollment by schools is as follows: Central (eight grades), 13; Maeser, 443; Franklin, 456; Timpanogos, 310; Parker, 412; High school, 169.

Superintendent L. E. Eskertson goes to Salt Lake tomorrow to attend the convention of county and city school superintendents of the state, to be held Friday and Saturday, where he will deliver an address.

WHAT TO EAT

In the Bakery line can be had here at any time. When company drops in unexpectedly, and there is nothing dainty in the house, send to the Bakery.

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RE-ENLISTMENT OF MINOR OFFENDERS

Washington, Sept. 11.—As a result of Secretary Garrison's decision to permit the re-enlistment of minor offenders among enlisted men, at the expiration of the terms they may be expected in army disciplinary barracks, applications for such re-enlistment are being received by the score at the war department.

The concession is in line with the spirit of the new disciplinary system in the army.

When Secretary Garrison announced the policy to the 600 men at the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the men cheered with great enthusiasm. In the barracks the offenders are grouped according to the gravity of their offenses. An honor system also is maintained so that in addition to the 600 in the barracks at Fort Leavenworth probably 200 more are paroled outside.

It is estimated that fully 80 per cent of the Fort Leavenworth men will re-enlist and like results are expected among enlisted men in the barracks at San Francisco and Governor's Island, New York.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been placed on record in the county recorder's office:

George V. Frichett and wife to Anna Goodsell, a part of lots 2 and 3, block 24, plat A, Ogden survey. Consideration \$4000.

Clara J. Fuller to Anna Goodsell, a part of lot 3, block 24, plat A, Ogden survey. Consideration \$3000.

Walter P. Monson and wife to Earl C. McFarland a part of lot 22, block 3, Child's Addition, Ogden survey. Consideration \$450.

Anna Goodsell to John W. F. Volkmer, trustee a part of lots 2 and 3, block 24, plat A, Ogden survey. Consideration \$10,000.

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Wanted empty rooms—rooms and board—light housekeeping rooms, etc., suitable for students. Many students, both young men and young women, desire places where they can work for board and room. Those having such accommodations will please call at the Academy or Phone 812.

RAILROAD FOR KAMAS VALLEY

Salt Lake, Sept. 12.—A railroad to open the rich Kamas dairy country and give the farmers there a chance to expand and grow in keeping with the remainder of the state, will soon be built according to the plans of several capitalists of Salt Lake City. The new road will be built from Wanship on the Union Pacific to Kamas, a distance of seventeen miles through the richest dairy country of the state.

Aside from the fact that the road is soon to be built, a definite announcement has not yet been made, but it is understood that J. G. Jacobs and several other prominent capitalists of this city are behind the move and will rush the road to completion. The bonds provide for about \$150,000, which is ample to build and equip the road, as there is no tunneling, practically no grade and only one bridge to build.

The plan was presented to the heads of the Union Pacific some time ago, it is said, and the promoters were assured that the road would be undertaken as soon as other enterprises under way were completed. The people of the vicinity of Kamas became impatient and have been holding enthusiastic meetings, with the result that local capital has been found to build the road.

Claude T. Barnes, an attorney of this city, who returned from Kamas yesterday, said that he understood that certain rights of way and other details of the new road had been settled during the last few days. Mr. Barnes also stated that Kamas is soon to have electric lights, waterworks and all other modern conveniences.

Discussing the proposed route and the country it opens, Mr. Barnes said: "Kamas is some sixteen miles northeast of Park City in a valley of great fertility, one especially fitted for the dairy industry and for cattle raising. It lies between the Provo and Weber rivers and is only about seventeen miles from the main line of the Union Pacific railway at Echo, and even a shorter distance from Wanship, the spur line which runs from Echo to Park City."

"Some time ago negotiations were opened with the leading Union Pacific officials, I am informed, and they assured the citizens of Kamas that a road would be built from Echo or Wanship to Kamas within the next few months, but the citizens and those most interested in the road were impatient of the delay, and after some effort secured the required capital from Salt Lake City. The trails can be given more fully by others, but I was informed at Kamas that the matter had now reached a state of practical certainty."

WIFE AND CHILDREN

STRANGELY MISSING

Provo, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Phoebe Guyon of this city is anxious to learn of the whereabouts of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Eunice Guyon, wife of Chauncey Guyon of Driggs, Idaho. The missing woman is 27 years of age and left Grayson, near Monticello, San Juan county, a week ago with three children, to go to her husband in Idaho. She has not since been heard from, and a telegram from her husband to Provo relatives, asking whether his wife has stopped off here, caused Mrs. Guyon to ask the assistance of the sheriff's office in locating her daughter-in-law.

The intention when Mrs. Guyon left Grayson was that she would go to Thompsons on the D. & R. G. and take the train there Monday. She was to telegraph Mrs. Guyon here, telling what train she was coming on, but no telegram was received, and visits to the trains passing through Provo failed to find her. Up to the time of receiving the inquiry from the husband, Mrs. Phoebe Guyon supposed the missing woman had gone one to Idaho.

That story about the live mouse found in the stomach of a bass is reasonable. There is the sucker who swallowed hook, line and sinker—